



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mycological Bulletin

No. 83

W. A. Kellerman, Ph. D., Ohio State University.

Columbus, Ohio, November, 1907.

A MODERATE VARIETY THIS TIME.

We present several specimens of beauty or interest—the striking *Calvatia*, and the beautiful *Sarcoscypa*, one of the most charming of the attractive Pezizas, furnished us by the skillful photographer, Mr. G. D. Smith of Akron. We will have opportunity later to see other specimens of his handiwork. Teachers who see these may be interested to know that Mr. Smith will furnish copies of his photos at a very moderate price.

DESCRIPTION AND PICTURE OF CALVATIA ELATA AND SARCOSCYPHA FLOCCOSA.

G. D. SMITH.

CALVATIA ELATA.

The peridium is globose above and plicate below where it is abruptly contracted into a long stem-like base. The base is slender, cylindrical, and sometimes pitted. When in its prime condition the entire plant is a rich cream color. The cortex consists of a coat of persistent granules or spinules. The inner peridium is white or cream colored becoming brown or olivaceous. The mass of spores and capillitium is usually brown. The threads are very long and branched. Spores are usually globose and even but may be sometimes slightly warted. I found this beautiful specimen last September growing in a sphagnum swamp near Akron, Ohio. The cut shows it natural size.

SARCOSCYPHA FLOCCOSA.

This species belongs to the Discomycetes and has a long slender stem which broadens out into a slender goblet-shaped cup at the upper end. The entire plant outside the cup is covered with short hairs while the rim of the cup is beset with long, strigose hairs. The inside of the cup is a deep red color while the outside of the entire plant is a very delicate pink.

The plants photographed are shown natural size and were found growing in a rich shady woods near Akron, Ohio, on July 1, 1907.

[367]

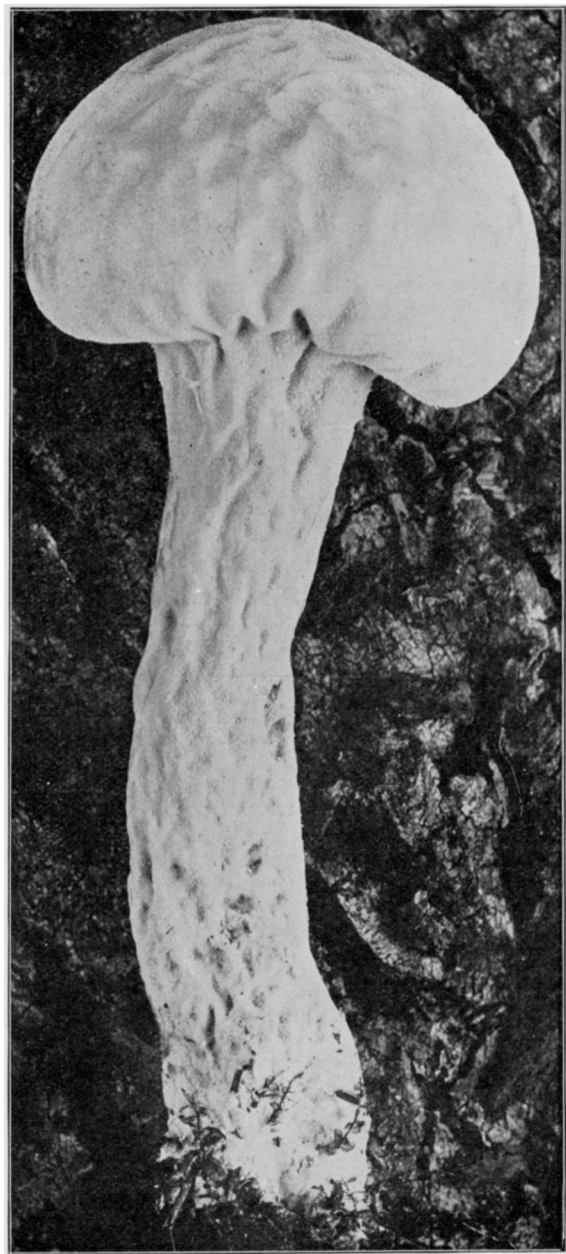


Fig. 272. CAL-VA'-TI-A E-LA'-TA. See page 367.